

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

K. C. MERRICK, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1862.

False Prophets—Our True Leaders.

How can the rebel leaders of this State look their misguided followers in the face after the base deception which they have practiced upon them? They boasted two months ago that the Federal army was retreating, never to return. Make one effort more, they said, and Tennessee will be free forever. The programme had all been fixed. HARRIS said in public speeches, at various rebel muster, that Nashville would be theirs in a few days; so said EWING, and FORT, and ANDERSON the fugitive, and FORTNEY the black-leg and negro-trader, and DICK McCANN the highwayman. Not only Tennessee was *Bullied*, and virtually reconquered, but from her soil Kentucky could be effectually redeemed. We have before us a proclamation issued by one of these false prophets, to the people of this State and Alabama, in which he says: "The enemy has been swept from your midst like chaff before the wind. Never let the Yankees return—make a wall of adamant of your stout hearts, strong arms, and trusty guns, and bid them defiance—follow them up in their retreat."

The people of Tennessee now know how utterly unworthy of confidence these bragging rebels are. They made ridiculous promises which they have been wholly unable to redeem. They mistated and misrepresented facts, and having dragged their fellow-citizens into great peril, have, like cowards and traitors, abandoned them. Will the people wander after such political gamblers longer? We beseech them to consider that these rebel leaders, these "architects of ruin," are hopelessly lost unless the rebellion succeeds. Selfishness prompts them to support their imposture as long as possible, by every species of fraud and falsehood. They may make their condition better; they cannot make it worse, and they care not how many lives may be lost, or how many millions of dollars' worth of property may be destroyed in making the awful experiment. What will a desperate man not dare? What is the happiness of Tennessee's million of inhabitants to HARRIS who sees set before him success and supreme power on the one hand, and defeat and the gallows on the other? People, these men who first sold you to treason, then fled from you when vengeance came, then returned with flying promises on their lips, and again have fled from the Union army, are surely unworthy to be your leaders? Far better had you come back to JOHNSON, and STOKES, and CAMPBELL, and MAYNARD, who stand now just where you stood a few short months ago, under the flag and by the Government of our fathers—faithful and fearless seamen who would not desert the ship of the Union, although others shouted that she was lost, while they leaped over into the yawning billows of rebellion. They ask no new thing of you. We implore you to return to loyalty, and obedience to the laws, apart from which there is no security for life or property, as you have learned by bitter experience. Let Tennessee once more become a State, in the full and free exercise of all the functions of a Commonwealth, with her Legislature, her Congressmen, and her courts. The first step to the enjoyment of all these ancient rights, is loyalty, and that step performs the journey. The path is a straight one, a plain one, a broad one, and a short one—well beaten, without a bog, or a hill, or even a rut to impede our progress. Friends, let us look arms, and travel it altogether! Once more with hearts elate, and brightened eyes, we will "carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

The loyal States are to-day peaceful, busy with the arts of peace, prosperous and happy. The disloyal States are rent with civil wars and bathed in blood, while peace is banished from their distracted borders! The moral to be drawn from these facts is obvious.

How many centuries will it require to restore the Union, if poor loyal men are coldly thrust aside by the authorities, while malignant and wealthy traitors receive the benefits of the Government?

The rebels of Tennessee can take their choice between loyalty and redemption, and disloyalty and ruin.

We don't wish to interfere in the domestic relations of secession husbands; but really we can't help warning them that they had better stop hunting up their "Southern Rights," and keep a sharp look-out after their marital rights, which their loving spouses have nearly monopolized at present. Had they not better take the first evil which our correspondent complains of into their own hands, and correct it before they become the helpless slaves of a petticoat government?

[For the Union.]

There are two matters of importance, now that it is hoped a new regime will commence, that should be looked to.—First, that no officer will permit a married lady to visit his quarters, seeking favors, either for herself or friends. Let her husband come. These "heads of families" are getting to be the smallest part of the family, and the woman plays the husband, and owns all the property. Let the orderlies at the door make the enquiry, whether the lady be married? If so, turn her back, and tell her to send her husband. Secondly, leave no enemy in the rear—this is essential—otherwise, our Generals and army will make a bad job of it. The presence of the wife at the quarters of an officer is an evidence of the disloyalty of the husband, and an enemy in the rear is a spy and guerrilla.

Secessionists, how many hundreds more Tennesseans must be killed, how many thousands more be wounded and crippled for life, how many thousands more be held as prisoners of war, how many thousand farms be laid waste, how many hundreds of millions of property be destroyed, before this State is brought back to her loyalty to the Federal Government? She will be brought back, beyond all question, and it rests with yourselves, wholly, to say what the price must be. The Federal Government, and the loyal men of Tennessee, with all patience, and in no spirit of vengeance or malice await your reply. We address this question to the people, and not to those corrupt and desperate leaders of the rebellion, who are beyond the reach of argument and the appeals of humanity.

CAMP OF 18TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
NASHVILLE, TENN., NOV. 6, '62.

At a meeting of the Officers of the 18th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, held at the Headquarters of said regiment, November 6th, 1862, Major C. H. GROSVENOR was called to the Chair, and Lieut. J. C. McELROY was chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated to be to tender to Surgeon W. P. JOHNSON, of this regiment, our sympathy and condolence in view of the loss by death of his son, tidings of whose untimely end has just reached us. On motion, Lieut. A. PEARCE, Capt. A. FENTON and Capt. JOHNSON M. WELCH were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and said Committee made the following report:

WHEREAS, the sad news has reached us of the death of "WILLIE," only son of Dr. W. P. JOHNSON, our efficient and respected Surgeon;

Resolved, 1st, That we sincerely sympathize with Dr. JOHNSON and his family in this sad bereavement, which is rendered more melancholy by the absence of the husband and father far from home and the mutual condolence of the domestic circle.

Resolved, 2nd, That this expression of our heartfelt sympathy for the affliction of Dr. JOHNSON be presented to him, and that copies be forwarded to the Nashville Union and Athens Messenger for publication.

Lieut. A. PEARCE, }
Capt. A. FENTON, } Committee.
Capt. J. M. WELCH, }

Said report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Major C. H. GROSVENOR, Chairman.

Lieut. J. C. McELROY, Sec'y.

Jeff. Thompson Thankful

The following communication from the rebel General JEFF. THOMPSON, was received at New Orleans on the 19th ult. Order No. 76, it will be recollected, related to the oath of allegiance:

PONTIAC, LA., Sept. 28,

Sunday, 8 o'clock, A. M.

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.

[By Underground Telegraph.]

GENERAL: We thank you for General Order No. 76. It will answer us for a precedent in New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, and Washington, each of which we will have in a few days. We were undetermined how to act—Please "pile it on."

Yours, respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brig. Gen. M. S. G., Com'g Southern Line.

General Boyle has already forwarded to Vicksburg sixteen hundred rebel prisoners captured in Kentucky by Gen. Buell, and will send hereafter about one thousand others who were captured while the army was under Gen. Buell's command.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Presentation to Col. Wm. B. Stokes.

On Saturday last, it was our pleasure to be present at the presentation of a magnificent suit of uniform and a crimson sash, by some of the troops from Ohio, to Col. W. B. STOKES, of the 1st Reg. Mid. Tenn. Cavalry, through Maj. C. H. GROSVENOR, of the 18th Ohio Vol. Infantry, in the following elegant and appropriate speech:

COLONEL STOKES: It is made my pleasant duty, this morning, to present to you, on behalf of some of your friends among the troops from the noble and loyal State of Ohio, now sojourning in this city, this splendid suit of uniform, and this magnificent crimson sash, as a token of the high appreciation of your loyalty and devotion to the cause of the Union which we so much love. When the opposition to the old and good Government, so long rife in the South, had broken out into open war, the eyes of the loyal North were turned with intense interest to the action of the people of this great State of Tennessee. It was seen that no other State possessed within itself natural resources so excellent this State. Her minerals, agricultural, and other resources constituting the elements of National Independence. And when the reign of terror swept over her fair plains, we felt that if her people were united as one man against the Union, the task of conquering her would be great and bloody. We looked, therefore, with painful interest to see whether among the gallant men of Tennessee, some would not espouse the cause of freedom, and the old flag. We believed that from the hills of noble East Tennessee, and the fertile fields of the Middle section, some would gladly hail our coming; that they would find their way to our camps by light of the stars upon our glorious banner; that they would listen to the music of our advance as "the Scottish maiden listened for the Slogan of her Highland clan upon the bloody field of Lucknow." And thank God that we were not wholly disappointed. We have met such men as you, Colonel; such men as Andy Johnson, W. H. Polk, Etheridge, and others; and you my gallant comrades among the officers and soldiers of the First Regiment of Middle Tennessee Cavalry, to welcome us with brave hearts and strong arms, ready to aid in the great work before us. And as we shall advance the honest men of Tennessee will shake off the spell that holds them, "as a strong man bound," and will sweep before them the last vestige of this monster rebellion.

But Sir, I will conclude my remarks. It is not the business of a soldier to make long speeches. He should act rather than talk. We have already had too many words, and too few actions. Action, action, Sir, is what we want. Let us all act. Continue, Sir, to wield the good sword you have so gallantly drawn, in the manner you have already given us an earnest of, and accept this gift, as a token that the donors approve of and appreciate your motives and courage. Let this knowledge nerve your arm in the day of battle, and continue to strike until the leaders of this infamous rebellion are swept from the face of the earth.

"Shall sit pale Ghosts upon the Stygian shore,
And read their names by the red light of War!"

Col. STOKES responded in the following chaste and happy remarks:

Major, I deeply and sincerely thank you, and those whom you represent, for the honor you do me, in presenting this splendid suit of uniform and costly sash. The presents are valuable in themselves, their value to me is increased beyond estimate, by the motives which suggested the gift, and the graceful and highly complimentary terms employed in the presentation. I know and feel that the honor could not have been intended for me alone, but that it was tendered me as the representative of the good and gallant troops whom I have the happiness to command, and this, too, is most gratifying to me.

Could you, Sir, have seen these noble, brave boys, as I have seen them, leaving their homes—wandering through woods and along by-paths to avoid the enemies in their midst, and finally reaching Nashville, ragged and barefooted, for the purpose of giving their services and their lives to their country—you would love them as I love them. Yes, Sir, two entire companies of the Regiment which I have the honor to command, came from the fair State of Alabama, to unite their efforts with ours in the restoration of the Union, and I fondly indulge the hope that I may yet be enabled to lead them back to their homes and to their families.

Sir, your own patriotic State has furnished many, many gallant spirits whose deeds of valor have illustrated nearly every battle field of the rebellion. Allow me to assure you, that even these brave men carry not with them a more earnest devotion to the Union, a more fervent patriotism than these generous boys who now stand before you; and could their prayers and the admonitions of such men as JOHNSON, POLK, ETHERIDGE and others have availed, our own loved Tennessee would not, to this day, have raised an arm to strike against the Government. Your allusion to this State awakened within me emotions of pride and sorrow. I love this State intensely, devotedly; but I love her as one of the sister States comprising this great Union. I weep to know that she has been seduced from this blessed Union by fraud, deception and intrigue. Under the pretext of protecting slavery, the rebel leaders are endeavoring to rear an aristocracy which is designed and intended, to rule and control the humble

white man, in a bondage more odious and despicable than any other description of slavery which has ever existed on the face of the earth.

I only intended, Major, my most grateful acknowledgments for the flattering consideration in which you and others have been pleased to hold my humble efforts and the valuable services of those who are united with me, but the fulness of my heart led me to these reflections. I say, in no spirit of boasting, that I will never dishonor the gift you have bestowed upon me, and that gratitude, as well as courage, demands that no danger should intimidate me from the performance of a patriotic duty, which this uniform and sash will ever keep present to my mind.

Sir, my regiment and I have sworn in our hearts never to pause in this struggle, until the voice of treason shall be hushed in the silence of a death from which there shall be no resurrection. It is an oath which shall bind our lives and our honor, and God being our helper, that oath shall be performed.

The affair was decidedly pleasant.

France and Mexico.

Malakoff wrote from Paris to the New York Times on the 10th ult., as follows:

A month ago, I informed you that the Mexican expedition had been augmented to 80,000 men, and that it was a fixed object of the French Government to remain in Mexico long enough to build up some sort of government which should be able to offer an insurmountable obstacle to the extension of the Anglo-American and Protestant race South. Up to the present moment about 50,000 men have been sent from France to take part in this expedition, and I am still assured, through private channels, that the number of men will be carried to 80,000 or even more, if found necessary to carry out the object in view. From the start I was informed that the French desired to make of this Mexican Expedition a serious affair, and circumstances have singularly aided in converting desires into a fixed determination. I have endeavored to keep pace with the developments of the programme, and to keep you advised of the various changes as they took place. Under ordinary circumstances, the sending of 80,000 or even of 50,000 men to Mexico, accompanied by a powerful fleet, when it is known that neither the army nor the fleet will meet an enemy to contend with, would be for the Government and people of the United States a grave event; it may not, however, be so now. It may even be that the Government of the United States desires that a strong power should be created in Mexico, in order to stop the progress of the Southern States south. The subject is none the less an important one, and ought to receive all your attention.

The French fleet in the Gulf of Mexico has suffered from the yellow fever to an extent which the public of France do not suspect. Every mail brought from Vera Cruz by a French steamer is first examined by the Government authorities; the correspondence of all the journals is carefully scanned, and nothing of an unquieting nature is allowed to go to the public through the Press. But I am told that the losses by death have been so numerous that there were not sailors enough to take the vessels out of the port of Vera Cruz, and that it was on account of these losses of men that the blockade of the other Mexican ports was raised. The Marine office is sending out large detachments of sailors to fill up the ranks.

MONEY FOR TROOPS.—A Washington despatch of Thursday last says:

Nine hundred thousand dollars were to-day sent West; \$300,000 of it to Cincinnati, and \$600,000 to Louisville, for the payment of troops. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that \$200,000 or \$300,000 shall go forward to the army daily, until all back accounts of this description have been settled. We are also authoritatively assured that, up to the time of our first defeat before Richmond, the effect of which, in a monetary as well as in a military point of view, was so disastrous, every requisition from the War Department was promptly responded to, and that since that time bounties were paid to the newly-enlisted soldiers by the express orders of the War Department, in preference to other claims, out of the resources of the Government, at that time naturally somewhat diminished by the want of success in the field, and that all the bounties having now been paid, the Treasury will be opened for the benefit of the old soldiers who have been waiting with such brave patience so long.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES MUST HAVE A TEN CENT STAMP.—An order has been issued at the Internal Revenue Department, by the Commissioner, that marriage certificates must have a ten-cent stamp. The Commissioner says it comes within the meaning of the fifth clause of the excise law, relating to forms of certificates of any other description than those mentioned in schedule "B," and are therefore subject to the ten-cent stamp.

A man named John Lee, from Knoxville, Tennessee, was arrested in this city yesterday, by order of Gen. Boyle. The sum of \$100,800, which Mr. Lee says belongs to loyal persons in Augusta, Ga., was found upon his person.—Gen. Boyle suspects Mr. Lee's loyalty, and prefers to submit the matter to the authorities at Washington. In the meantime the money has been deposited in the Bank of Kentucky.—Louisville Journal 7th inst.

LATE NEWS.

Rumors of the Gravest Import.

Rumored Cabinet and Military Changes.

Indians not to be Capitally Punished.

Gov. Morton gone to Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Pleasanton Puts the Rebels to Flight.

Stuart's Cavalry Retreat Through Ashby's Gap.

Gen. McClellan's Headquarters at Upperville.

Gen. Grant Marches into Lagrange, Miss.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Times has the following:

Despatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French legation to the Secretary of State.

Gen. Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy on masses of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not yet begun to develop its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to this evening, when it reassembled at 8 o'clock, Gen. Halleck being present on special invitation of the President.

It is believed that a decision of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war has been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Cabinet changes. Military changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet ministers regard these changes as a condemnation, giving them no alternative but to resign. It is not believed that any capital punishment will be visited upon the hostile Indians of the Northwest, the policy of the Government being adverse to such treatment of the Indians who have given themselves up.

It is the mission of Assistant Secretary Usher, now in Minnesota, to adjust these difficulties, avoiding as far as possible all collision with the State government. Governor Morton left for Harper's Ferry at 12 o'clock this evening in a special train.

The Times has the following: UPPERVILLE, Oct. 4.—Yesterday, Pleasanton's successful pursuit of Stuart was resumed at 10 A. M. The enemy was placed in a very dangerous position in the road leading from Union to Upperville, and after two hours' hard fighting, Pleasanton, joined by Averill, drove Stuart and his 3,000 horsemen back till they broke and ran.

They succeeded in making their escape through Ashby's Gap.

General McClellan's headquarters are at present at this place.

There is every indication that both sides are seeking to bring on a great battle in this neighborhood; but citizens say the rebels spoke of their intention to get back to Richmond as speedily as possible.

Special despatch to the Missouri Democrat.

BOLIVAR, TENN., Nov. 5.—Gen. Grant, with several divisions of the army from this place and Corinth, marched into Lagrange, Miss., last night.

The enemy still occupy Holly Springs, but the opinion is entertained that they will evacuate.

The railroad will be repaired by to-morrow evening, so as to admit the passage of trains from this place to Lagrange.

A regiment from Columbus passed down to Lagrange last night, another goes to-day. The rebels are about 50,000 strong at Holly Springs. Van Dorn is in command.

If there is not a battle fought before many days it will be because the enemy prefers running to fighting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 5.—There are two emancipationists elected from this county. Returns indicate the election of Colonel Boyd, radical emancipationist, in this Congressional District by 100 majority.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—The Republican State ticket claimed 5,000 majority. Beaman, Republican, 1st District, probably elected by 200 majority. Upon, Republican, 2d District, Longacre, Republican, 3d District, Kellogg, Republican, 4th District, elected. The 5th and 6th Districts, are in doubt.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—River three feet by pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy and chilly.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, BERTHSTOWN, VA., 10 P. M.

Gen. Pleasanton remained over night at Marshall and this morning moved on towards Burien's, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap.

Before reaching the town he came up with Gen. Stuart with 3,000 men and one battery. The enemy had their guns posted on a hill on the left of the road but were driven off.

Col. Gregg of the 8th Pennsylvania, charged on them with a full regiment completely routing them and capturing prisoners. As the rebels fled Capt. Saunders, with a squadron of the 6th Penn-

sylvania regiment charged on their flank, while Capt. Pennington, with another force assaulted them with shell.

The rebels left ten of their dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded. Among the enemy's dead was a Captain, and the Adjutant of a Virginia regiment had his leg broken and is a prisoner.

The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it is only necessary for Gen. Stuart to meet them in an open field to show our impetuosity.

Salem was occupied to-day by Gen. Bayard's cavalry, after driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town and capturing several prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The examining Surgeons for Pensions were appointed to-day, as follows: Dr. Wm. Longridge, Mansfield; Dr. Wm. D. Searf, Beaufort, Ohio; Dr. W. F. Cellum, Jeffersonville Ind.; Dr. David D. Henry, Elkhart, Ind.; Dr. J. B. Celgrove, St. Louis.

A Board of Surgeons is called, by the Surgeon General, for the purpose of examining several ambulances, which have been presented, and to report the best one suited to the comfort and convenience of the army.

The Detective force arrested several Germans to-day near Fairfax with large lots of goods contraband of war, which they were attempting to smuggle through the lines.

The Acting Commissioner of the Revenue Bureau has decided that materials used in the manufacture of silverware, are exempt from taxation. Manufacturers are to be taxed to the value of the ware over bullion used in its manufacture.

New York, Nov. 6.—The steamer Oriole, from Newbern 31st, and Hatteras Inlet 2d, arrived this morning.

An expedition is said to have left Newbern, destination unknown.

The Newbern Progress of the 31st ult. is received. Only one item of news is contained therein, that 15 loyal Tennesseans had escaped from the rebel prison at Atlanta, Ga., knocking down the Sentinel and then skedaddling.

Merchants' Exchange, 215, P. M.—Telegraphed—Ten miles outside the Heads, the ship Gleaner, 149 days from Boston.

The following was transmitted direct from San Francisco to New York, this afternoon, a feat never before known:

The *Alta California* greets her New York contemporaries on the annihilation of time and space between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

PENNSYLVANIA FOREVER.—Old Ricketts was a man of labor, and had little or no time to devote to speculations in the future. He was, withal, rather uncouth in the use of language. One day, while engaged in stopping hog-holes about his place, he was approached by a colporteur, and presented with a tract.

"What is all this about?" demanded Ricketts.

"That, sir, is a book describing the celestial state," was the reply.

"Celestial State!" said Ricketts,

"Where the deuce is that?"

"My worthy friend, I fear that you have not—"

"Well, never mind," interrupted Ricketts, "I do not want to hear about any better state than old Pennsylvania. I intend to live and die right here, if I can only keep them darned hogs out."

The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal is authority for the statement that Gen. Wm. O. Butler of this State, who was the candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket in 1848, with Gen. Cass, has joined the rebel army.

DIED.

Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, MARTHA DOUGLAS, daughter of J. C. and EMMA J. McCART, aged 5 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from their residence, 181 South Summer Street, at 2 o'clock this evening.

Serviced by Rev. Dr. Howell.

Louisville and Cincinnati papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK, on the bank of the river, under the Railroad Bridge, a gold Watch and Chain, with a small seal. I will pay a reward of \$25 for the return of the watch to the Union office, or for any information that will lead to its recovery.

Nov. 12—415

ADAM COE.

Exchange on Louisville FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT, AND HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR.

U. S. Demand Notes, BY A. G. SANFORD & CO.,

EXCHANGERS AND MONEY DEALERS, No. 50, College Street, Merchants' Bank, Nov. 9—19.

Quartermasters' Certificates PURCHASED BY CHAS. H. GREEN

OFFICE, No. 29 Cherry St., (Up Stairs.)

DRUGS!

A LITTLE KINDS OF DRUGS BOUGHT AT No. 100 Cherry Street, near Traylor's Street, (415)—28.